NEW YORK HERALD.

TOWN STREET, SAID SECURATION

JAMES GORDON BENNETT EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

TERMS cash in advance. Money sent by mail will be at the risk of the sender. None but bank bills current to New York taken

THE DAILY HERALD, THREE cents per copy. surpasses to a limited number, will be inserted in the Wurger Harano, and in the European and Califor

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Irving place.—German Opera.

NIBLO'S GARDEN Broadway .- AURORA FLOYD WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway.-Follies OF

WINTER GARDEN. Broadway.-France Ser-Roy BANK JOHN THEATRE, Broadway .- COLLEGE

NEW BOWERY THEATER. Bowery.-HEEREW'S BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY-JACK AND THE BEAN-

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSRUM, Broadway, --MINNIE WARREN, COM, NUTT, LIVING HIPFOFOTABUS, &C., at all leutr --DAKE CLOUD-LOVE IN ALL CORNERS, Afternoon and Evening. BRYANTS' MINSTRELS. Mechanics' Hall. 472 Broad

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway. - ETHIOPIAN

THE NEW IDEA. 485 Broadway. Songs, BUBLESQUES, ROPE CHAPEL, 729 Broadway-MacEvor's HIBERNI

AMERICAN THEATRE, No. 44 Broadway.-Batters PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, 563 Broadway.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.-Ermopia: BROOKLYN TABERNACLE .- DR. COLTON'S EXHIBITIO

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, April 23, 1863.

THE SITUATION.

The steamer Key West, which arrived at this oort yesterday from Beaufort, S. C., with dates of the 20th inst., reports that the story of the rebels taving abandoned the siege of Washington, N. C., s fully confirmed. We have no later news from

A despatch from Memphis, dated Tuesday, re ports some spirited engagements in that quarter. It says that on Saturday evening last three regiments of infantry and one of cavalry left Memphis on a reconnoitering expedition. When near Nonconna the cavalry came upon a detachment of Blythe's rebel cavalry. A fight ensued, resulting in the repulse of the rebels. The next morning the cavalry again attacked the robels, killing twenty, wounding forty and capturing eighty The rebels fled in great confusion across the Coldwater, where they received reinforcements, and our forces fell back to Hernando. The rebels were so severely handled that they did not attempt to follow.

At Hernando we were reinforced by infantry and artillery, under Colonel Bryant, who moved to the Coldwater and attacked the robels on the opposite side of that river. The fight lasted until sundown, and was confined chiefly to the infantry, as the artillery could not be as successfully used as desired. Our loss is five killed and fifteen wounded.

The particulars of the passage of Admiral Por ter's fleet under the batteries of Vicksburg show the fact that the transport Henry Clay was so severely damaged by shot that she sunk, and that lown. It is believed that they were lost. The oilot floated down the river nine miles on a plank, and was picked up opposite Warrenton. There are eleven gunboats below Vicksburg now, instuding three under Farragut. The Navy Department has received an official account of the running of Admiral Farragut's fleet by the batteries at Warrenton, and his conflict with the batteries at Grand Gulf, the main facts of which we have already published.

The enemy continue to cross the Rappahannock in small bodies, and prowl about the lines of Gen. Hooker's army. On Tuesday the commanding officer of the rebel Black Horse cavalry and six men were captured at Waterloo. The river is failing rapidly, and the condition of the roads is improv.

The question of the disposition of the British mail found in the Peterhoff was decided in the United States District Court yesterday, Judge Betts delivering the mail bag to the custody of the United States Attorney, who immediately transferred it to Mr. Archibaid, the British Consul, who was present in court. The proceedings against the vessel and cargo are suspended for the present.

The British prize steamer Gertrude, of London from Nassau, N. P., arrived at this port yesterday. She was captured on the 16th inst., off Harber Island, by the United States gunboat Vanderbilt, after a chase of several hours. She was bound to Charleston, S. C., and on arriving off that port, and finding it so closely blockaded, was on her return to Nassau when captured. Her cargo consists of gunpowder and military stores.

More light is thrown upon the late news from Mexico touching the reported defeat of the French army at Puebla, by the arrival of the steamer Eagle from Havana last night. Her dates are to the 18th inst., and, although the intelligence contained in our correspondence is confined to the rumors extant in Havana, yet it looks in the direct tion of a defeat of the Mexicans instead of a vic tory at Puebla, and speaks of the offer of Ortega to capitulate to the French general after being repulsed in a sortic. These, however, are merely the floating rumors in Havana, and have yet to be confirmed before they can be accepted as true.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The steamship Persia, from Queenstown on the 19th inst., arrived at this port yesterday morning Her news is two days later than the advices of the Jura, and is of an important character.

The English government was still engaged in efforts ostensibly directed against the fitting out of rebel war vessels in the ports of the kingdom. Although the Alexandra was seized by the officers of customs at Liverpool, previous to the sailing of the Jura, a number of men still contin ned at work on her, making her ready for sen, We

learn by the Persia that these men had been turned off the vessel by the government officials, who had taken full possession of her, previous to a rigid investigation as to her history and destination.

It is said that the Cabinet had also ordered commission in Liverpool to report on all the cir-

cumstances connected with the case of the Ala

The Japan, or Virginia, it is now stated, was built at Dumbarton-not at Greenock-Scotland and ran out from the Clyde on the 3d of April. The order for her arrest arrived from London on the 4th-the day after her departure. .

The rebel loan had rallied in England, and was again at a premium, with an "enormous business' done in Liverpool on the 10th inst. The loan was regularly dealt in on the Paris Bourse at a pre-

There is nothing new with respect to the fede ral loan in England. The London Herald hints that the Union agents feared the undertaking would not be successful in England, and that they were consequently disposed to seek to raise the required amount in Holland.

Some of the officers of the ship Star of Peace, which was burned by the Florida, give a full state ment of the operations of the privateer so far as seen by them. She mounted three broadside rifled thirty-two-pounder guns on each side, and two one hundred and ten-pounder pivot guns-one forward and one aft.

It was reported in Ireland that the able bodied young men of the island were leaving for the United States, to the number of fifteen hundred s week, and that the emigration was likely to coninue. English writers and officials acknowledge, in their anger, that these men go under the hope of ultimately liberating Ireland from England, with the sid of Americans.

The Polish insurrection was still in great vigor and activity. The Czar of Russia had so far yielded as to offer a general amnesty to all the Poles who return to their allegiance by the 13th of May. England, France and Austria had addressed separate notes to Russia, Conveying a friendly "warning" to the Emperor on the subject of reforms for Poland. Cronstadt had been placed n a state of defence, and the Russian army was to be increased. It is said that Russia was to direct her attention towards Sweden for some offence taken respecting the Polish question. Serious eventualities were likely to ensue. Napoleon had, it was said, inquired if Italy could take a military part under certain circumstances, and had had an arrance to the effect that the King could furnish sivty thousand men.

The Liverpool cotton market was "quiet and un changed on the 11th instant. Breadstuffs were heavy and tending downward. Provisions were dull and declining. Consols closed in London on the 11th instant at 921/2 a 925/2 for money.

THE LEGISLATURE

In the Senate yesterday the New York city Mechanics' Lien bill was passed; also the Annual Tax bill. The tax levied by the Tax bill is five and five-eighths mills on the dollar. The bill amending the Excise law was lost. The Assembly's amendments to the Militia bill, the New York Pilotage bill, and the bill appropriating the surplus canal revenues, were concurred in. An executive seson was held; but the Governor's nominations of James A. Farrell for Commissary General and Daniel Young for Captain of the Port of New York were not confirmed. Third readings were ordered on the Staten Island Perry bill and the bills ompowering railroad companies to employ special police and to incorporate the Hudson and Harlem Rivers Canal Company. The resolutions favoring such an amendment to the constitution as will per mit soldiers to vote by proxy were tabled by 8 to

The Assembly passed the bill allowing soldiers to vote, by 65 year to 59 news. The resolutions for an amendment of the constitution so as to en-able them to vote were adopted by 114 yeas to 1 nay. The Assembly also passed the bills establishing a quarantine for this port and defining the duties of our Health Officer, providing additional relief for sick and wounded soldiers, incorporating the American and Mexican Railroad and Telegraph Company, in relation to New York city arrears of taxes and assessments, and the New York city Tax Levy. The amendments of the Senate to the bill authorizing the Mayor and Comptroller of this city to appoint thirty tax marshals were concurred in. The great secture of the day's session was the passage of the Broadway reported it to the House complete, with an amend-ment repealing the clause of the Harlem Railroad charter which gives that company the privilege after obtaining the consent of the Common Coun cil, to lay a road in Broadway, when the bill wa ordered to its third reading, and passed, by 67 in the affirmative to 56 in the negative. Much excitement was caused in Albany yesterday by the commencement of an examination before a police justice, as witnesses, of various persons who are supposed to be cognizant of extensive schemes of legislative corruption. Very little is yet made public as to what the testimony before the magis trate amounted to, the examination being conduct

MIRCULL ANDOUGH WE'DE

The official vote on the amendment to the con stitution of the new State of West Virginia is as

Vote in thirty-eight counties. 20,622 Soldiers' vote. 7,696 132

William L. Goggin, who is announced fifth aspirant for the executive chair of Eastern Virginia, was the Know Nothing candidate in 1859

against the present Governor, John Letcher. Governor H. R. Gamble has summoned the State Convention of Missouri to assemble again in the Capitol at Jefferson City on the 15th of June, to "consult and act upon the subject of emancipation of slaves and such other matters as may be connected with the peace and welfare of the State.'

The Chestertown (Md.) Conservator and the Leonardtown (Md.) Beacon, two copperhead con cerns, have been suppressed by order of General henck, and the editors J. L. Barroll and James Downes have been sent South to air their treason

able propensities. Sportsmen should not forget that there is a law on the statute book of this State forbidding the shooting-and punishing by fine and imprisonmen an infraction thereof-of a nightingale, night hawk, blue bird, yellow bird, oriole, finch, thrush lark, sparrow, wren, martin, swallow, woodpecker or any other harmless bird, at any time, and bobo links and robins between February 1 and Octo

The secession citizens of Fairfax county, Vir ginia, and vicinity, have petitioned the rebel Gen ral Lee to remove Mosby and his gang of guerillas from that district, alleging that their presence and their raids bring down upon innocent se

ceshers the vengeance of the federals. The Methodist Episcopal Conference went into ts seventh day's session yesterday, when an application was made to receive as a minister Mr Philip Germood, of the Norfolk and Goshen dis triets. Connecticut, the candidate having served the usual probationary term. A somewhat exciting debate arose on this proposition, several of the members asserting that Mr. Germood was disloyal to the government of the United States, which assertions were borne out by a majority vote of rejection by the members of the Conference. owned at two o'clock.

Rev. P. Tissot, S. J., chaplain of the Thirty-seventh New York Volunteers, has sent to this city the sum of \$903 10, subscribed by the privates

of that regiment for the relief of the Irish suf-

At the meeting of the Commissioners of Emigr tion yesterday Gulian C. Verplanck, the veteran President of the Board, was re-elected for the cueturns of the emigration to this port for the last week, as furnished to the Board, show that the number of arrivals in that time was six thousand three hundred and thirty-one, among whom were a large proportion of able-bodied young men. This makes the number since January 1 seventeen thousand six hundred and sixty-two, an excess of tea thousand and thirty-one over last year to the same period. The con present amounts to \$16,203.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, be fore Recorded Hoffman, James Scully, who pleaded guilty of an assault with intent to commit a rape was sentenced to the State Prison for three years and six mouths. Michael Fagan, who put in imilar plea, was sentenced to the same place for four years and six months. John H. Harris and Isaiah W. Wormsley, both colored, found guilty of grand larceny, were each sentenced to the State Prison for two years. Owen Farley was allowed o plead guilty of manslaughter in the fourth de gree on an indictment charging him with having besting her on the 2d of March last. Bernard Lev was tried on an indictment for receiving the good stolen by the two colored men, Harris and Worms ey. The jury, after a short absence, sendered verdict of not guilty. Courtney Harrison, a young Englishman, pleaded guilty of assault and battery and was allowed to enlist in the Merchants' Bri

The stock market was more buoyant vesterday a about 10 per cent higher than last evening. Hudson and Toledo were both 4 a 5 per cent better. Gold fluctuated between 145 and 14734, closing at five P. M at about 14734. Exchange closed at 161 a 162. Money was ex-tremely abundant; call loans 5 per cent. The deposits at he Sub-Treasury wore \$3,200,000.

The business in cotton yesterday was extremely light and middlings were depressed at 64c. a 65c. There was less doing in flour, which declined slightly, and more is corn, which was 1c. cheaper. The demand for provisions was restricted, though prices tended strongly downward The inquiry for groceries was moderate at former quotions. Whiskey was beavy and a shade lewer. Spic were in better request. The public sales of wool an coal passed off less spiritedly, and lower rates prevailed e were less extensive freight engageme mportant from Europe-Complications

News from Europe crowds in upon us. The Persia, arrived yesterday, brings two days later intelligence. The news is fraught with the deepest interest. It is announced that France, England and Austria have each addressed diplomatic notes to the Russian govern ment demanding due consideration for the Poles. The different governments above named make no threats: but the tone of their demands is of such a nature as to prove that the Polish question is of paramount interest at present in Europe. It is to be remarked that the attitude of Russia towards Poland is conciliatory. The government promises to the insurgents a gene ral amnesty, provided they lay down their arm by the 13th of May; also that reforms shall be ranted. Will the Poles accept these offers, or will they continue their spirited and desperate esistance to the rule of the Czar? In the latter case they will undoubtedly have the sympathy of the great Powers of Europe, and will most likely succeed in establishing once more the

kingdom of Poland as an independent untion.

It is evident that these contingencies have brought Europe into a crisis from which a generai war may at any moment arise. The proba bilities are in favor of Poland, as, unless Russia has wonderfully recuperated since her war with England and France, she is unable to cope with the power which would be brought to bear against her in the eventuality of her attempting at all risks and hazards to crush the Poles. To add to the difficulties of the position of the Emperor of Russia, the attitude of Sweden, as regards the Polish question, must be taken into consideration. She evidently favors the insurrectionists, and hence Russia is fortifying Cronstadt. This step need not be taken as a proof that Russia has decided to discard the admonitions of the other great Powers of Europe, but simply as a matter of precaution against events which may occur.

It is to be remarked, as a strange complica tion of affairs in Europe, that. Napoleon III. having requested from the Italian government information as to whether it could furnish an army to co-operate with France, in case of eventualities which may possibly take place, Caldini, the Italian Minister of War, replied that Italy could furnish an army of sixty thou-

sand men in case of need.

Of course this will be construed by Russia as a threat against her, and it will doubtless influence her actions. While speaking of Napoleon, we may here state that we hold it from the highest authority that he lately asserted. apropos of our affairs, that he could see no pre sent considerations inducing any recognition of the Jeff. Davis government. The Emperor is most likely in this state of mind, from the fact that the troublous aspect of affairs in Europe grants him no leisure for aught save the most active diplomacy at home, and that he knows he may at any moment need all the resources of his empire for contingencies which may arise near at hand. His policy will be sadly troubled when the news of the recent hard fighting of his forces in Mexico reaches him. He may be forced to abandon the expedition, or make it assume scale of magnitude and importance which will give his enemies in France a strong hold against bim. The expedition has never been popular in the empire, and, now that disasters threaten it, the discontent of the French people will ecome still greater.

It may easily be deduced from all these facts that recognition of the rebellious South is now quite out of the question. The great Powers of Europe have matters of grave and momentous importance to distract their attention from Jeff. Davis and his compeers, and will not be likely now to prate about intervention, mediation or ecognition. They must all prepare for events which will change the present aspect of Europe and endanger the well being of governments which seem now stable enough. With such events near at hand no Power in Europe will be mad enough to court danger on this continent; none will be so rash as to commit themselves as our open and avowed enemies. The people of the North are displaying sentiments of loyalty, and a fixed determination to conquer the rebellion which will be understood and appreciated in Europe, and which will cause all danger of interference to disappear. The rebels will themselves feel the force of the display we refer to, and will understand that henceforth they must abandon all hope of foreign aid. When this conviction shall have scome general throughout the South we shall be near the end of the rebellion; and we dare assert that this consummation is nearer at hand than may be supposed.

The Copperheads and Loyal Leagues-A Peop Behind the Political Curtain. Political intrigues seem to be the order of the day. What with the divisions and sub-divisions, the cliques, "rings" and splits of the democratic and republican parties, the organization of copperhead associations and Loyal Leagues, the uprising of a great popular conservative party, and the independent raids of those free lances, the war democrats, it is difficult to understand what is the real position of political affairs. A few days ago we found John Van Buren abusing Fernando Wood at a meeting presided over by General Scott, and arranged by the members of a shoddy committee, while the Albany Regency on the one hand and the abolitionists on the other looked down upon the contest, and Contence Cassidy, Peter Cagger, old Dean Richmond, and Wetmore Greeley, Dudley Field and Opdyke, secretly soliloguised, in the words of Iago:-

Now, whether he kill Cassio, Or Cassio him, or each do kill the other Every way makes our gain t

The State elections of last October and November came like a clap of thunder from a clear sky. Since the amalgamation of all parties, during the popular enthusiasm for the war after the fall of Fort Sumter, there had been no opportunity of testing the relative strength of the administration and its opponents. When State after State declared itself opposed to the imbecility and incapacity which had distinguished the conduct of the war, the republicans vere astonished at their losses, and the democrats were still more surprised at their victory. The younger, more violent and hasty leaders of mocracy straightway imagined that the people were tired of the war, and that the October and November elections were the expression of this sentiment. Thus began the coppernead movement, originating in the Legislatures out West, and finally obtaining the endorsement of Mozart Hall. The great body of the demo eracy still remained true to the conservative platform of "the war for the Union." however. and the result was a split in the democratic party. The copperhead faction ran their tickets in the New England States upon a peace platform. The conservative party had no choice but to oppose the copperheads. Consequently we find democrats joining with republicans to secure the success of the administration candidates, and copperheadism received its death blow from this combination. Had the issues in New England been the same as the issues in ennsylvania, New York and the other Central States, the conservatives would have achieved still greater triumphs. In the meantime the abolition party, alarmed

by the October and November changed its name and assumed a pretence of loyalty. Hence came the Loyal Leagues. The abolition leaders had ridden the negro to death. All their hopes had been staked upon the emancipation proclamation, and, when that failed, they dishonored their promises, disavow ed their predictions, and, like dishonest bank rupts, attempted to conduct their be under another sign. A scrutiny of the names of the originators of the Leyal Leagues will show that they are the same men who engineered the abolition party. Negro-worship pers professing loyalty are like wolves in sheep's clothing and cannot be trusted. A few good and true men have undoubtedly been inveigled into Loyal Leagues, by the pretences of loyalty and professions of no-partyism so abundantly made by Greeley, Opdyke and Company; but day by day these pretences are more apparent, and these professious weaker, and the real purpose of the Leagues with soon be officially acknowledged, as it has been already unofficially acknowledged by the Che valier Forney, in his declaration that the Leagues could elect a President in 1864. few democrats who, like Van Buren and Daly, have spoken at the League meetings, have an object to accomplishviz: the annihilation of the copperhead faction of their own party. To upon this faction from the regular citadel of the party would occasion an internecine war The Albany Regency think it more prudent to send out Van Buren, Brady and other flying artillerists to take up a position upon the League platform, and thus outflank the copper-This explains the strange complications to which we have alluded, and when the real battle begins, in 1864, we shall see this flying artillery resuming its place in the democratic ine, and opening fire upon the enemy.

We have but little sympathy, we confess with any of these struggles and intrigues for position in the future. Let us be assured of the integrity of the country before we dispute in regard to the next Presidency. The letter of General Sickles, published on Tuesday last, points out the duty of every loyal citizen. It to aid in filling up our armies and maintaining them at their maximum strength. This speech making and President making comes at least a year too soon. We have no faith whatever in such machinations. While copperhead societies and Loyal Leagues run their brief course, let us attend to the war, and bring it to speedy and triumphant conclusion. When the proper time arrives we shall kill off this Loyal League humbug as easily as we have de molished the copperhead delusion, and the people will sweep aside all intrigues, as a bousewife destroys cobwebs, and elect their own President unanimously.

MOVEMENTS OF GENERAL BANKS,-Like Gene ral Foster in North Carolina, Banks in Louisiana has proved himself a live general It is true he is careful, and in that respect he is of the same type as McClellan. But when the time comes to strike a blow he does it with energy, as McClellan did at Antictam. The cautious general, in a war like this, will succeed hest in the end. Banks will win by patience and perseverance what other generals would lose by headleng rashness. The perfection of general is to combine boldness with caution, and rapid movements with safety. But generals of this class are rare in the world and we'must wait patiently till they are developed. McClellan gave fair promise of success when he was removed from his command General Banks is doing well. We hope he will not be set aside to make room for a less com petent man. His moderation and good sense have won golden opinions for him since landed at New Orleans. His victories will not only win the confidence of his army and of the nation, but seem likely to pave the way for highly important movements against the lines of the enemy. The fruits may not be so obvious at the present moment; but the time will probably soon come when the strategic value of General Banks' present successes will be fully recognized by the whole country. Let him go on and prosper.

Our May Campaign of the Opera-Presi-dent Lincoln's Expected Visit. President Lincoln, it is said, has become a devotee of the Italian Opera. After attending one or two of the representations of Grau's troupe at Washington, he thinks, like Oliver, he could take a little more. No wonder. From the troubles of the war it is natural that he

should seek occasional relaxations. His happy faculty as a joker has doubtless done him a world of service; but the wear and tear of the mind from the cares of State demand more substantial diversions. No wonder, therefore that Honest Old Abe has become a lover of music and the Opera.

Max Maretzek, in this view, may be set down as a public benefactor. He opens another operatic campaign at our Academy on the 4th of May. It is well timed. Mr. and Mrs. President Linceln, it is understood, will visit New York in May; for, perhaps, in June they may go to Richmond. Who knows! Besides, even the President's wife, in view of the approach of summer, is called upon to do a little shopping, and New York is the place for dry goods. In May, then, we may expect the Presidential family, and in the height of the Opera season. The gay world of fashion, of beauty and music, will still be in town. The Park will begin to look green and lovely, and its Saturday music will again attract its thousands, as to a grand review. Mrs. Lincoln will enjoy the contrast between such a review and a review of General Hooker's army in the rain and mud of the dismal Rappahannock. Honest Old Abe will thus realize, too, how beautiful are the blessings of the Union compared with the desola tions of rebellion; and the singing birds and beauties of the Park will prepare him for the more exquisite singing birds and beauties of the Opera.

In this light, how grateful will be the change between Washington and New York. It will be a translation and transformation as by the magic lamp of Aladdin. From hospitals of sick and wounded soldiers, camps of contrabands, corrals of army horses, and hordes of hungry politicians, to the shops of Broadway, the concerts at the Park, and the fascinations of the Opera, could anything be more wonderful? And the journey of half a day will do it. Surely our distinguished expected visitors cannot resist the temptation. We expect a series of victories over the rebellion in the meantime, so that our great father, or great grandfather, as some of the Indians call him, may pack up and pack off from Washington for a few days with a light heart and an easy conscience. And let him bring all his Cabinet away, excepting Mr. Seward, unless Lord Lyons shall come with him, and the government will get on till they return. Secretary Stanton need not be afraid. We will put him under the wing of General Scott, or in the care of John Van Buren, and John shall accom pany the Presidential party to the Opera. And what a Union League will be there! A league of youth and beauty, experience and wisdom fashion and refinement, poetry and music, with our worthy President enjoying himself as at a love feast, and with Max Maretzek in all his

glory, drams beating and colors flying. We want President Lincoln, as Mrs. Lincoln, to come on during this May campaign of Maretzek. We want the President to compare for himself the strategy of Maretzek with the strategy of the War Office; the harmony of the Italians with the discords of the politicians; the music of Mazzoleni with the jargon of the Cabinet; the delicious strains of the charming Guerrabella with the tedious orders of General Halleck. We wish that Honest Old Abe had been present at the last night of the late Opera season at the Academy. It was a fairy scene, a grand constellation of beauty, a spectacle sufficient to quicken the lancy, sharpen the intellect and keep alive the patriotism of poet or politician, statesman or philosopher, for a lifetime. We shall have, however, many such assemblages in our May on of the Opera; and in their lighter fabrics of spring, and in anticipation of the Presidential family, the world of beauty of New York will appear more beautiful than ever.

Let our fashionable circles prepare for the great occasion. The negro question is out of the way; West Virginia is admitted into the Union: we are going to have a railroad down Broadway, five cents fare; the war is going on prosperously; and the President, having heard he golden voice of Brignoli, will not rest until he has heard the superb singing of Mazzoleni. Gold is going down; public confidence is going up; and if Jeff. Davis can visit a provincial concert at Richmond, where a common illusion spring bonnet costs seventy-five dollars, surely Honest Abe Lincoln and his family, and his Cabinet, and all the ladies thereof, considering New York prices of millinery and the abundance of "greenbacks," can take a run to New York and the Opera, where they will be as welcome as the flowers of May, including Grandfather Welles, with his flowing beard, Secretary Stanton and all.

THE MILITARY OPERATIONS IN NORTH CARE INA .- The news which we published vesterday from North Carolina is of the most cheering character. By the skill and heroism of Gen. Foster the little band at Washington, surrounded by a large host of rebels, were not only enabled to hold out, but by his daring in running the gauntlet of the enemy's batteries, and his energy in organizing a force at Newbern to capture the besieging army, the rebels, discovering what was on foot, gave up the siege and fled with precipitation. In all this business Foster has shown himself to be a man of sagacity and nerve. It is important to hold Newbern; for it is in the rear of the main army of the rebels. and continually threatens its communications with the other rebel armies in the South, and may become the entering wedge to gain interior lines, so as to divide the rebel forces and destroy them in detail. When General Burnside captured Roanoke Island and fellowed up the victory by the capture of Newbern, he planted a thorn is the side of the Confederate Army of Virginia which has given it trouble ever since, and has compelled the employment of a large force to watch and counteract movements upon its flank or rear. By a comp de main the rebel generals hoped to capture the force at Washington first, and then to pounce upon Newbern; but they have been effectually badied and compelled to retreat with loss and humiliation. While this has been accomplished in North Carolina by Burneide and Foster, Hunter and Saxton, in South Carolina, have literally achieved nothing. Instead of advancing upon the enemy before he had time to fortify, they have spent their days and nights in the visionary attempt of transforming the African race into white men of the Cancasian type.

The Broadway Railroad Coup d'Etat and the Law of the Case.

railroad circles, and among the comm rally, growing out of the action of the Com mon Council on Tuesday evening authorizing the Harlem Railroad Company to construct rafiroad in Broadway. The movement was regarded with universal favor on three ground by some as supplying what they believe to be a great public necessity, by others as annihilat ing and bringing to nought all the corrupt practices and manœuvres which jobbing politicians have been carrying on in Albany on the same subject during this and the last two or three sessions of the Legisla-ture, and by still a third class as protecting so liberally and efficaciously the interesis of the city. This excitement culminated in Wall street, where the stock of the Harlem Railroad Company was in great demand at advances of 10, 15 and 20 per cent.

Every one will want to know, however, how it happens that the Common Council of New York attempts to exercise this right of permitting a railroad to be constructed in Broadway. in face of the notorious fact that that body he been by express law peremptorily prohibited from exercising any such right. The two sec tions of the laws for and against may enable our readers to understand the matter thorough ly and to judge how far the action of the Comnon Council on Tuesday evening is legal, and what probability there is of its being sustained or reversed by the courts.

Here is the section of the act of April 6, 1832, under which the authority of the Common Council to authorize the Harlem Railroad Company to lay their rails in Broadway is claimed:

Section I. The President and Directors of the New York and Harletn Raifroad Company are nevely authorized and emplowered, with the permission of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New York, the extend their raifroad along the Fourth avenue to Fourtheath street, in the and city, and through such other streets in the said city as the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of said city may from time to time permat.

It is on the authority contained in that section that the grant of the Broadway Railroad to the Hariem company is based. There would be little doubt of its legality if the Legislature had not thought proper on the 30th of January, 1860, to enact the following law:-

1860, to enact the following law:—
Section I. It shall not be lawful hereafter to lay construct or operate any railroad in, upon or along any or either of the streets or avenues of the city of New York, wherever such railroad may commence or end, except under the authority and subject to the regulations and restrictions which the Legislature may hereafter grant and provide. This section shall not be deemed to affect the operation, as far as laid, of any railroad now constructed and duly authorized. Nor shall it be held to impair in any manner any valid grant for or relating to any railroad in said city existing on the lat day of January, 1860.

Sec. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this soft are hereby repealed.

It would appear, therefore, that the right claimed by the Common Council is annulled in one of two ways. The source of power being transferred from the municipality to the Legis lature, the right to grant extensions either lows that transfer, or, if not, then the right would be inconsistent with the provisions of the act of January 30, 1860, and is therefore re pealed. It is hard to see how both these legal lilemmas can be avoided, unless it be held that there is some secret virtue in this last sentence :- " Nor shall it be held to impair in any nanner any valid grant for or relating to any railroad in said city existing on the 1st day of January, 1860."

There is no doubt that the terms of the municipal grant are highly favorable to the interests of the city, while no such consideration enters into the scope of the acts pending at Albany on the same subject; and if the action of the Common Council possesses a sufficient degree of legality it will be upheld by the courts and sustained by popular sentiment in preference to the Athany schemes, which are generally regarded as most barefaced swindles.

North.—The projected emission of a large amount of federal bonds in the London money market is an excellent idea on the part of our calculated to test the real feeling of the English people in our regard. Its success will dispel the false impressions created by the readiness with which the Confederate loan was taken up, and which was due entirely to skilful management on the part of the shipbuilders, contractors and subsidized journalists for whose benefit it was put on the market. The fluctuations to which it has been since subject show that it has no real hold on the faith of the English public, and when the federal loan is brought into competition with it it will be soon seen on which side the balance of confidence lies. The London Times is evidently afraid of the result; for it is endeavoring beforehand to prejudice people against our bonds and to throw difficulties in the way of their negotiation. There can be no better evidence of the good effect with which their emission is likely to be attended. It will prove, we believe, that the ill feeling which has been excited in England against the North in connection with the war is confined to those who have benefited or hope to benefit by the rebellion.

MORALITY OF SPEAKER CALLICOT .- The democrats are making a great fusa over the minority report in the case of the Speaker of the Assembly. The less they ventilate the matter the better. What Callicot did they wanted to do themselves. They offered to take the Speakership and to give the republicans the Clerkship of the House. All that Callicot did was to step in and alter for his own purposes the terms of the bargain. We can see no difference in their motives and conduct. It is six of one and half a dozen of the other. If there was a test wanting of the relative honesty of both demo-crats and republicans in the House it would be furnished by their conjoint action in the matter of the Broadway Railroad. A more shameful swindle upon the public has not been attempted in this or any former session. And yet we find the immaculate legislators who are so carnest in denouncing the conduct of Speaker Callicot amongst those who have voted down every amendment having for object to render this valuable franchise a means of reducing the burdens of the city.

A sale of valuable oil pantings will take place at the Derby Galleries, No. 625 Broadway, this evening. These works are by the most eminent American and other artists, making the collection one of the choicest and most valuable over offered here. They are the property of a well known connolsseur, who is about to leave for I rope. Mr. Sintsenich, who has charge of the sale of the works, has inaugurated an illustrated catalogue, which we regard as a most useful idea. It contains photographs of the choicest paintings in the collection, and enables the in-tended purchaser to obtain some previous knowledge of the merits of the pictures.

Ballon for many years publisher of a sensation glo-